

渭河流域植被覆盖变化趋势及其对土壤干湿状况的响应

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摘 要: 随着全球气候的快速变化以及渭河流域地区城市的快速发展, 渭河流域植被生态系统面临许多挑战, 研究区域内植被的时空变化以及对土壤干湿状况的响应有着重要意义。基于2001—2020年的MODIS的归一化植被指数(NDVI)与地表温度(LST)数据, 对渭河流域的土壤干湿状况数据进行反演, 通过线性回归、残差分析和贡献度分析了2001—2020年渭河流域生长季植被覆盖时空特征及土壤干湿状况的驱动与贡献。结果表明: (1) 2001—2020年渭河流域生长季NDVI均值总体呈现波动增加趋势, 平均趋势率为 $0.47 \times 10^{-2} \cdot a^{-1}$, 植被呈恢复趋势, 其中2012—2016年生长季NDVI均值受到人类活动的抑制作用呈现下降趋势。(2) 土壤干湿状况和人类活动对渭河流域生长季NDVI的影响迥异, 土壤干湿状况的影响主要表现为影响较弱与缓慢增长, 人类活动的影响主要以促进植被恢复为主。(3) 土壤干湿状况和人类活动对渭河流域生长季NDVI均值变化的贡献均主要集中于同向贡献, 其中负向贡献只来源土壤干湿状况, 占比19.77%, 同向高贡献主要来源人类活动, 说明渭河流域中人类活动是植被覆盖变化的主要驱动力。(4) 渭河流域植被整体受到土壤干湿状况和人类活动的双重促进作用; 抑制作用主要集中于汾渭盆地农业生态区, 属于人类活动的同向高贡献率分布区, 说明目前人类活动是抑制植被覆盖增长的主要原因。研究结果可为渭河流域生态保护以及可持续发展提供更加精确的科学依据。

关 键 词: 植被变化; 土壤干湿状况; 人类活动; 植被覆盖; 残差分析; 渭河流域

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21世纪以来, 随着气候变化的逐渐加剧和人类活动成为影响全球变化的重要驱动力, 自然生态系统所面临的胁迫日趋严重^[1]。植被是生态系统的重要组成部分, 而流域不仅作为一个具有多种地理要素的生态系统整体, 同时更是人类的重点活动区域。渭河作为黄河的主要支流之一, 同时内部关中平原城市群是中国重要的农业与经济区, 人类活动频繁, 紧邻一带一路。因此, 掌握流域植被覆盖变化趋势及其对土壤干湿状况的响应, 对于了解生态环境质量以及动态演变、预防和治理水土流失有着巨大帮助, 同时能够给予黄河流域的综合治理以及生态保护提供经验, 对于推动关中平原城市群、一带一路生态文明建设和区域可持续发展具有重要意义。以往研究表明, 自然因素和人类活动是影响

归一化植被指数(NDVI)变化的重要因子。通常自然因素的选择以气温和降水为主, 二者以及人类活动对于NDVI变化的影响均具有两面性^[2-6], 均能对植被覆盖变化产生影响, 并且在不同区域的影响程度不同。土壤干湿状况是综合多种自然因素的综合体现^[7-9], 包括气温、降水和地形等多种因素, 与植物的生长关系密切, 本文选择土壤干湿状况作为回归模型的因子, 同时选择长时间序列的MODIS数据产品用于植被覆盖变化的时空分析, 并且对土壤干湿状况和人类活动进行区分和量化。不同区域生态本底存在异质性, 时空演变规律和敏感性均有差别, 因此结合不同生态区对渭河流域生长季NDVI进行分析, 有助于更好地获得不同区域植被对土壤干湿状况和人类活动的响应^[10-13]。已有研究发现,

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Change trend of vegetation cover and its response to soil moisture status in Weihe River Basin

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Abstract: With the rapid global climate change and the swift urban development in the Weihe River Basin, the vegetation ecosystem in this region faces numerous challenges. Investigating the spatiotemporal changes in vegetation and their response to soil moisture conditions is crucial. Utilizing normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) and land surface temperature (LST) data from MODIS for the years 2001 to 2020, this study inverted the soil moisture conditions in the Weihe River Basin, northwest China. Through linear regression, residual analysis, and contribution analysis, we thoroughly examined the spatiotemporal characteristics of vegetation cover during the growing seasons and the driving factors and contributions to soil moisture conditions from 2001 to 2020. The results indicate: (1) During the period from 2001 to 2020, the overall trend of the growing season NDVI mean values in the Weihe River Basin exhibited a fluctuating increase, with an average trend rate of $0.47 \times 10^{-2} \cdot a^{-1}$. The vegetation showed a recovery trend. However, during the years 2012 to 2016, the growing season NDVI mean values experienced a declining trend, attributed to the inhibitory effect of human activities. (2) The impact of soil moisture conditions and human activities on the growing season NDVI in the Weihe River Basin diverged significantly. The influence of soil moisture conditions primarily exhibited a relatively weak and slow growth effect, while the impact of human activities was mainly characterized by promoting vegetation recovery. (3) The contributions of soil moisture conditions and human activities to the changes on the growing season NDVI mean values in the Weihe River Basin were mainly concentrated in the same direction. Negative contributions, accounting for 19.77%, were solely attributed to soil moisture conditions. On the other hand, positive contributions, indicating higher influence, primarily originated from human activities. This suggests that human activities are the primary driving force behind vegetation cover changes in the Weihe River Basin. (4) The overall vegetation in the Weihe River Basin is influenced by a dual promotion from both soil moisture conditions and human activities. Inhibitory effects are primarily concentrated in the agricultural ecological zone of the Fenwei Basin, which corresponds to a high contribution rate from human activities in the same direction. This suggests that current human activities are the main factor inhibiting the growth of vegetation cover. This study can provide a more accurate scientific basis for ecological conservation and sustainable development in the Weihe River Basin.

Key words: vegetation change; soil moisture status; human activities; vegetation cover; residual analysis; Weihe River Basin